

Defender

OL. 2 No. 9 STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA. NOVEMBER, 1953

SOMETIMES one hears of an idea that really seems to work; such a one has been developed by Colonel Morris, CD Director for Blair County. He writes as follows:

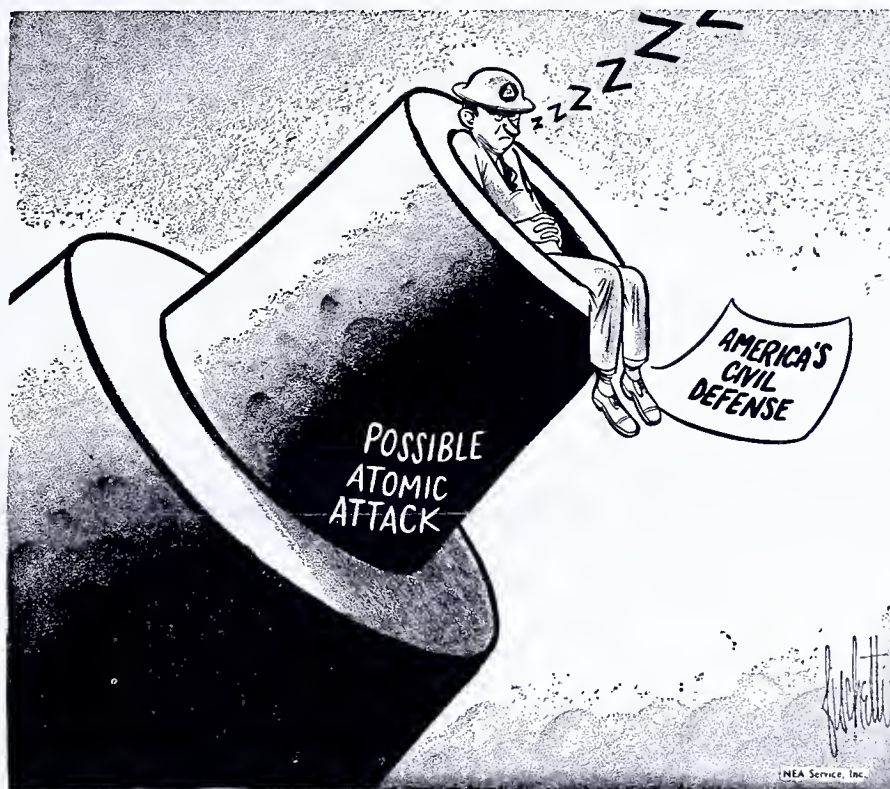
“Kiwanis, my own Service Club, requested of me a CD program but gave me only a week’s notice. Somehow I came up with the idea of assembling all the members of our Kiwanis Club who are active in our CD Council around a large table in front of the speakers’ table, and calling on seven of them for 3-minute rapid fire explanations of their missions in CD. There were a total of 16 at the CD table, with approximately 80 other Kiwanis members present. (Of course each speaker had previous notice of his part.)

I introduced the program with a brief resume and acted as chairman to introduce each speaker. We brought in one 'ringer,' a lady assistant chief observer, whom most of the members knew for her many civic activities, to tell the story on GOC. Then I ended the program with a very brief parting shot.

This was a new trick for us and it worked extremely well. We received many wonderful comments. Many said they had never realized the extent of our program. It had the great advantage of showing the members of Kiwanis what a big part their brother Kiwanians were taking in CD. I must say, we held their attention from beginning to end of the 35-minute period.

Within two days after the Kiwanis meeting, I got a call from Rotary for a similar program ten days later. So we put it on for Rotary in essentially the same manner, except we did not bring in any 'ringers.' We had 21 Rotarians around the CD table, and

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How would the Russians start an A-bomb or an H-bomb war?

Many people would like to know the answer to that question; no one will pretend he can answer it with certainty. Recently, however, a five-day seminar was held by the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, to discuss "The Problem of Soviet Imperialism."

There, and to government officials in Washington, Mr. Jules Menken, British analyst of Soviet affairs, gave his concept of the way in which Russia might cripple the United States.

Mr. Menken, who has long studied the Russian potential, predicted that the Reds would launch their long-range bombers against the U. S. (and only incidentally against its allies) in three waves:

- 1) A first wave of about 200 Russian planes, carrying ordinary bombs, to knock out our radar warning net.
- 2) A second wave aimed at U. S. and allied air bases and atomic plants. These planes would carry both atomic and ordinary bombs, and would strike to bar atomic counter-attack.
- 3) A third wave of Russia's best planes, carrying atomic bombs, to devastate some 75 metropolitan areas in the United States, in order to paralyze our industrial potential.

In Mr. Menkin's estimation, first priority would be given to:

Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New York, Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco-Oakland, St. Louis and Wash., D. C.

(Continued on page 3)

MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN STOCKPILE

Below is shown an itemized list of the contents of each of the 1650 State-purchased Medical Aid Stations.

In addition, it is of interest to note that on August 12, 1953, FCDA also started to stockpile medical supplies in New Castle, Penna. The New Castle warehouse will serve such cities as Pittsburgh, New Kensington, Johnstown, Greensburg, Monessen, and Latrobe, as well as Cleveland, Youngstown, Akron, and many others in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Millions of dollars worth of drugs and other disaster supplies are being placed outside large critical targets throughout the nation. From these warehouses, crews of volunteers would rush bandages, cots, blankets, and other needed equipment to any bombed places within its specified area. The plant at New Castle has 127,000 feet of floor space; other target areas in Southern Pennsylvania could be supplied from a second Federal medical stockpile located in Zanesville, Ohio.

"These plants will know no State boundaries," Manager Winston told area CD officials. He stressed that immediate and careful provision should be made to coordinate transportation. He explained that in case of disaster in Youngstown, Pittsburgh, or Harrisburg, facilities must have been previously set up in order to transport the needed supplies.

The Medical units owned by the State (no connection with the Federal supplies discussed above) contain the following items:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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* * *

DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

MR. N. L. WYMARD, *Deputy Director*

Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.

Stretchers and Blankets

- 25 wooden pole, canvas field litters
- 25 wood and canvas combination stretcher and cot
- 400 blankets

Blood Transfusion Equipment

- 50 blood donor sets
- 50 blood bottles
- 50 blood recipient sets
- 4 bottles blood grouping serum (anti-A, B, Rho, and O-proving)

Bandages and Dressings

- 12 packages gauze roller bandage, 2 in. x 6 yds.
- 100 muslin triangular bandages, 37 in. x 37 in. x 52 in. with safety pins
- 50 large cellulose burn pads, 22 in. x 36 in.
- 100 medium cellulose burn pads, 22 in. x 18 in.
- 100 first aid dressings, 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. sq.
- 1 bolt plain gauze, 36 in. x 100 yds.

Anti-Biotics and Drugs

- 75 10-cc. bottles aqueous penicillin
- 200 chloramphenicol capsules
- 400 terramycin capsules
- 200 1-gm. bottles streptomycin
- 500 sodium pentobarbital tablets
- 200 hydrochloride and epinephrin tablets

Surgical Instruments

- 6 adult's breathing tubes
- 6 child's breathing tubes

- 6 operating knife handles
- 12 packages operating knife blades
- 6 straight dressing forceps
- 6 tissue forceps
- 12 straight hemostatic forceps
- 12 curved hemostatic forceps
- 6 tongue holding forceps
- 2 packages suture needles with cutting edge
- 2 packages suture needles with trocar point
- 36 angular bandage scissors
- 6 straight dissecting scissors
- 6 curved dissecting scissors
- 6 hypodermic syringes
- 5 boxes hypodermic needles

Related Equipment and Supplies

- 25 web tourniquets with buckle
- 4 basswood splints, 4 in. x 18 in.
- 5 boxes wooden tongue depressors
- 2 packages gut suture in glass tubes
- 24 packages dermal suture
- 24 spools adhesive plaster, 3" x 5 yds.
- 4 rolls absorbent cotton
- 3 packages surgical sponges, 4" x 4"
- 2 quart bottles denatured alcohol
- 4 pint bottles merthiolate solution
- 6 skin-marking pencils
- 100 cards large safety pins
- 100 packages nesting paper cups
- 6 hand brushes
- 12 cakes milled toilet soap
- 6 packages paper towels
- 50 books identification tags
- 24 indelible pencils
- 6 packages safety matches

TAX EXEMPTION

ON AUGUST 28, 1953, an Advisory Bulletin was issued by FCDA (No. 148), in which was discussed the matter of exemption from Federal excise tax of radio equipment purchased by states under the contributions program.

Civil defense equipment purchased under the contributions program and procured by the State, or by the Federal Government for the use of the State, is generally exempted from manufacturers' Federal excise taxes, according to Section 3442 (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

In reply to a letter of inquiry concerning the application of the tax to radio receiving sets, including transmitting equipment utilizing receiver type tubes and components, which are purchased by the State or local governments for civil defense purposes under the Federal contributions pro-

gram, the Assistant Commissioner of the United States Treasury Department (Bureau of Internal Revenue) has recently ruled that such purchases will be regarded as made by the United States for its own use. The ruling further states that where the equipment is purchased directly by the State or political subdivision, the exemption certificate must be executed by a Federal official and must specifically identify the items as being acquired for civil defense purposes, with contribution of part of the purchase price by the Federal Government in accordance with FCDA regulations.

In order to obtain this tax exemption, States and political subdivisions will be required to transmit to the appropriate FCDA Regional Director a request for an exemption certificate, together with a copy of the purchase order specifying the items of equipment for which the tax exemption is requested.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE

ONE OF THE most successful conferences ever held by the State Council of Civil Defense took place at Slippery Rock, Pa., last August, when 112 School Superintendents and Supervising Principals from 23 western counties, participated in a School Officials' Conference. Several County Civil Defense Directors were also present.

In a day-long meeting, school problems were discussed, and plans laid for the coming winter. Dr. Richard Gerstell, State Civil Defense Director, opened the meeting with a general talk on atomic and biological warfare; Colonel Edwin H. Feather, State CD training Director, showed, by means of lantern slides, how vulnerable this country is to attack, and pointed out the once-secret critical target areas of the nation, and particularly of Pennsylvania.

Following these preliminaries, Mr. Norman McDonald, Coordinator of Civil Defense for the Erie School System, gave a detailed account of how his schools have been preparing; Erie has gone far in its preparedness measures within the schools. Mr. McDonald discussed how to survey for safe places in school buildings, how to organize a school staff for civil defense, how to train both that staff and the children.

Dr. Lumley, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, made a plea for

all school systems to take CD seriously and to get wholeheartedly into the defense program.

Mr. Ross I. Webb, Western Area Director, closed the meeting with a question and answer period.

Many of the Supervising Principals and Superintendents stated afterwards that the session had helped them considerably; a view of work that had actually been accomplished in the Erie schools was of particular help to them in seeing how they might solve their own problems. It is expected that a similar meeting will be held for school officials in the eastern part of the State.

If anyone working in Civil Defense in schools has not yet received the School Manual, published by the State Council of Civil Defense, they are urged to obtain a copy from their own County Superintendent of Schools or from the State Council in Harrisburg.

Attendance by county at the Western Meeting included: Allegheny, 14; Armstrong, 2; Beaver, 6; Blair, 2; Butler, 22; Clarion, 2; Crawford, 3; Elk, 2; Erie, 5; Fayette, 3; Jefferson, 10; Lawrence, 6; Mercer, 7; Somerset, 4; Venango, 12; Washington, 2; Westmoreland, 9.

Also present was Mr. W. W. Reynolds, Training Director of FCDA, Region II.

AWARDS FOR PLANT PROTECTION

DESPITE THE FACT that the general public, and even many official agencies, alternately "blow hot and cold" on Civil Defense preparations, several industries and multi-storied buildings in the center-city area in Philadelphia have quietly and efficiently perfected excellent plans for meeting any major disaster.

It has often been proven that recognition of achievement is one of the most effective spurs to further effort. In that belief, and in the hope that public commendation will not only emphasize the importance of adequate protective facilities, but also stimulate others who should be increasing their security programs, Philadelphia, like various other cities throughout the country, has set up a system of industrial awards.

"Certificates of Readiness" and pennants showing symbolic CD insignia are presented to those companies and buildings which meet the necessary minimum standards.

In order to win the pennants, plants and buildings:

- 1) Designated adequate shelter areas.
- 2) Developed an employee dispersal plan.
- 3) Held scheduled employee drills for dispersal.
- 4) Built up a volunteer Fire Brigade to augment the existing industrial Fire Brigade.
- 5) Appointed *and trained* wardens.
- 6) Appointed *and trained* First Aid teams.
- 7) Set up a committee on Plant Protection and security.
- 8) Designated a Plant Control Center.
- 9) Established liaison with Civil Defense, including means of relaying attack warning signals throughout their own facility.
- 10) Issued identification for emergency personnel, both during test alerts and for an actual emergency.

Have You Thought of . . .

. . . Making a sticker for people to paste on the back of their kitchen doors, so that in an emergency they could quickly find information which might be vital to them? These could be distributed by your Wardens, and would give a good reason for them to call again on every family.

The nearest center for the homeless will be . . .
The nearest First Aid Station will be . . .

. . .
My block warden is . . .
His address is . . .

Trusting to people's memories in a time of confusion seems a pretty uncertain method.

Where it is hard to recruit Mr. Q. Public or Mrs. Q. Public, have you thought of trying to get them to come out as a husband-wife team? The thought of sharing an outside community interest is often appealing to them, whereas neither wants to do it by themselves.

Have you thought of chartering a bus and taking your Skywatchers on a trip to visit the nearest Filter Center? These are located at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Trenton and Baltimore. A trip of that sort would be fun, productive, interesting and cost little. It would help to build the type of team-spirit needed to carry your watchers through the winter months.

IT MIGHT BE LIKE THIS

(Continued from page 1)

Of the 19 cities Mr. Menken listed as second class targets, none were in Pennsylvania.

The listing of third-class targets, according to the British Soviet analyst, included many of this Commonwealth's cities:

Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton; Harrisburg; Johnstown; Reading; Scranton; Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton; and our close neighbor, Wilmington, Delaware.

In giving his address at the seminar, Mr. Menken predicted "War is highly probable . . . Moscow must destroy the power of the United States . . . Once the Soviet atomic stockpile becomes large enough and the Soviet Air Force strong enough, Moscow will possess the technical means both to prevent American interference with Communist advances . . . and also to attack and perhaps destroy American power at its source."

BLAIR MOVES AHEAD IN RESCUE TRAINING



Mr. DeJaiffe (right) shows part of his rescue class how to prepare a stretcher for lowering or lifting.

WHILE MANY counties by now have gotten a good start on training Wardens and First Aid teams, few have done as much as Blair in the field of rescue. The reason for this is that the City Fathers in Altoona believe firmly enough in civil defense:

- a) to buy a rescue truck;
- b) to send one of their city engineers to Ogontz to return and instruct others.

Mr. Ernest P. DeJaiffe, head of the mathematics department of the Altoona Senior High, works with the City Engineer's office every summer. In the summer of 1952 Mr. DeJaiffe was sent to Ogontz by city and city-county civil defense.

The following spring, Altoona had its own rescue truck; since its arrival, Mr. DeJaiffe has been teaching a group of 13 students, all of whom will be used to help instruct others throughout Blair County, in various towns and areas. The immediate goal of the council is to provide each town-area with a 24-man squad—three shifts of 8 men each. It is expected that men from construction companies will form the nucleus of each vicinity's initial squad. A request for funds for a second rescue truck in Blair county has been filed by Tyrone, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GOC

PENNSYLVANIA'S Ground Observer Corps is relatively the most inadequately manned in the United States. This condition, disclosed in official reports of the Air Force's Air Defense Command relates to the manning of the posts reporting to the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh filter centers. Some Pennsylvania OP's report to filter centers outside the state, but even taking that into account, our record is extremely poor.

Observation posts, each separated by an eight-mile interval, are arranged in a gigantic grid spanning the country from Atlantic to Pacific. The posts are solidly interspersed along the Canadian border, and below it sweep in a vast concave arch, covering in all a 19-state area. In this 19-state area, there are 10,283 posts required. Of these, 1,023, or slightly less than 10%, are operating on a 24-hour basis. Including the 2,890 partially manned stations, there are now 3,913, or 38% of the required total, manned by 285,808 men and women volunteers.

Within this same 19-state area are 32 filter centers to which the spotters phone reports of sighted aircraft, and from which reports are transmitted to

higher Air Defense headquarters. All filter centers are now operating on a 24-hour basis. They are manned by 23,290 men and women volunteers.

The eastern area of Pennsylvania, reporting to Harrisburg, has a requirement of 289 posts. Of this requirement, 6, or 2%, are operated on a 24-hour basis, and 50 others are partly manned. Thus only 14% of the required posts are fully or even partly manned.

The western area, reporting to Pittsburgh, has a requirement of 247 posts. As of the August report from the Air Defense Command, it had none operating on a 24-hour basis, but 92 on a partly manned basis, or a percentage of 19.4%.

In the total number of posts operating in Operation Skywatch, the Harrisburg area ranks last (32nd) among all areas of the nation, and Pittsburgh 26th. These facts are published in the hope that clubs, groups, or individuals across the State will feel some urgency to improve our situation.

(Based on an article by John M. McCullough in the "Philadelphia Inquirer," September 14th.)

REACHING PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

eight gave fine 3-minute talks. The program lasted 45 minutes. I acted as chairman, as before. We had about 120 Rotarians present, and received many fine comments. We really held their attention without a lapse for 45 minutes.

At both sessions we had displays of maps, manuals, etc., on the mezzanine of the hotel, outside the dining room, also pamphlets and our county-city organization charts at each table. They got the chance to look these over as they came in, and in this way we set the stage. I think that this setting and the 'stunt' of getting those members who are in CD up around the CD table provides a psychological device which helped greatly in putting the job over.

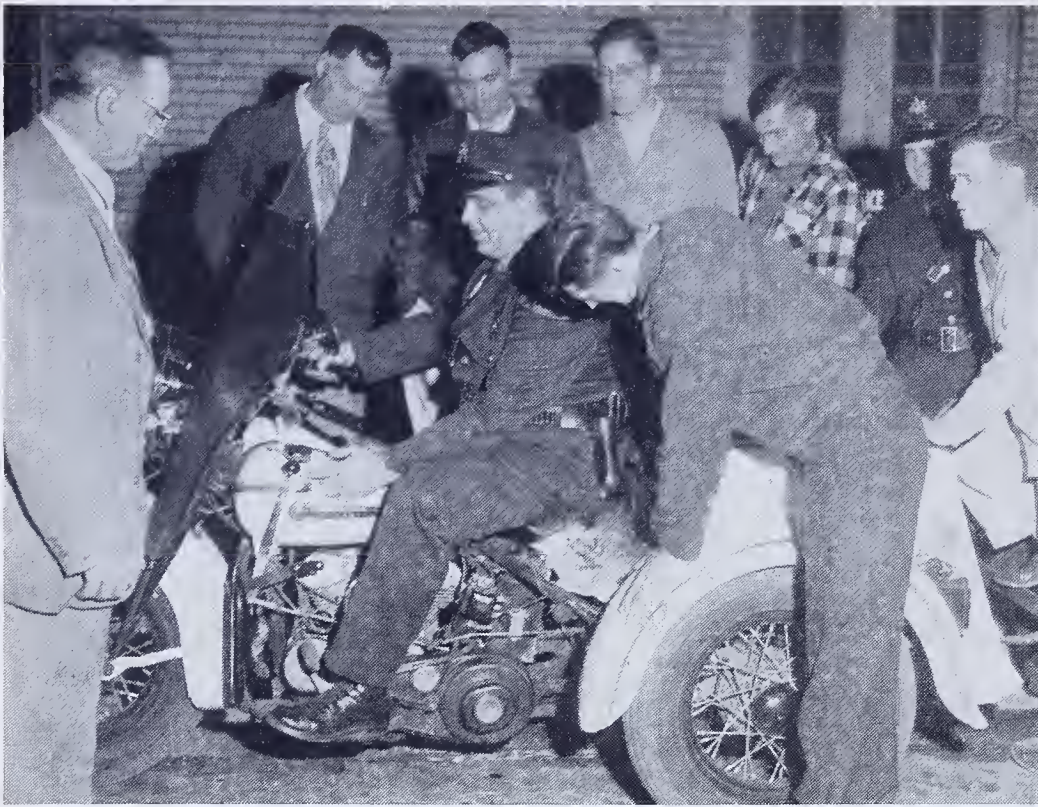
We are so sold on this method of attack that we plan during the coming winter to turn our County staff into a flying squadron to put on similar programs for service clubs all over the county, using their members who are in CD insofar as possible."

WHY WE MUST DEFEND OUR SKIES



From Murmansk or Siberia, the greatest distance to any point in the United States is only 4,500 miles.

(Reproduced, with permission, from Department of Defense Armed Forces Talk No. 432)



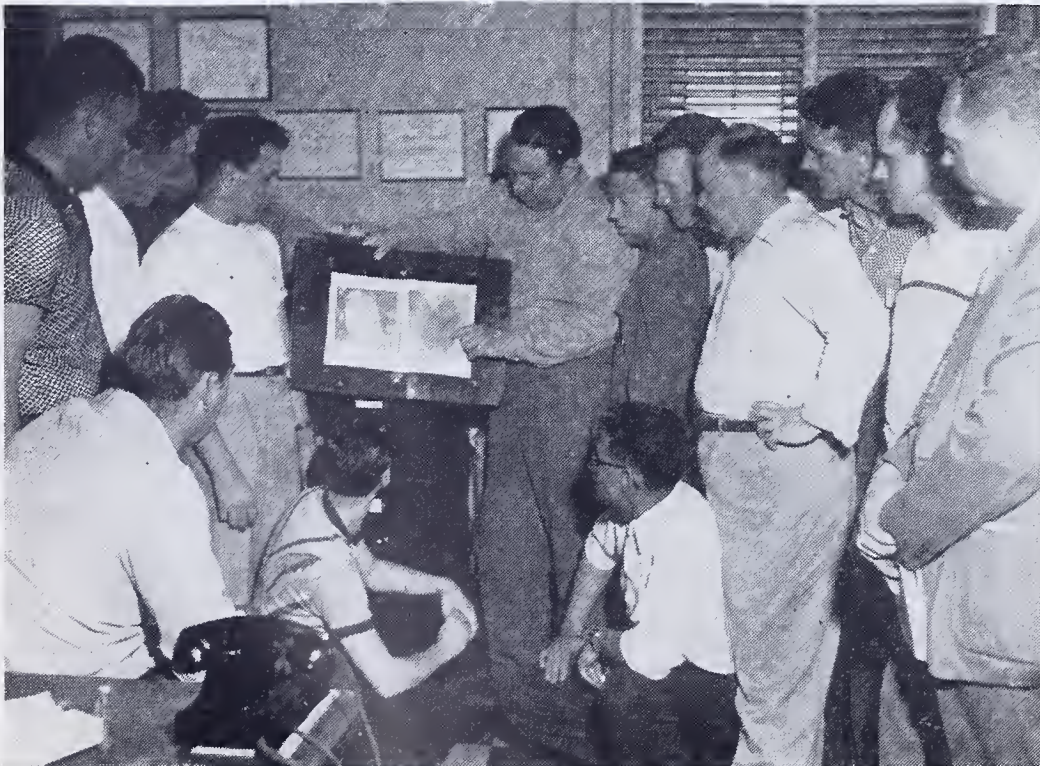
Lock Haven's class of auxiliaries learned the operation of all vehicles used by the police (Photo from Lock Haven Express)

AUXILIARY POLICE

BY LABOR DAY, 1953, approximately 6,000 men (and a few women) throughout Pennsylvania had completed the twenty-four-hour Auxiliary Police course, and qualified to become auxiliary police in their own areas.

Between Labor Day and October 15th, twenty-three additional classes got under way; more are in process. Townships and boroughs interested

in setting up classes this fall or winter, are urged to contact Captain Emmet Donovan, State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg (Harrisburg 8-0421). An instructor will be assigned for any group of 45 or more; women are welcome. At one recent graduation, nine husband-and-wife teams won their certificates together.



Auxiliary Police give their attention to fingerprints. They learn basic procedures in chemical tests, search, seizure, and other techniques of investigation and identification. (Photo from Lock Haven Express)

Those who have already completed the Auxiliary Police course are urged to add to that training by taking the 8-hour Bomb Disposal course offered by the Army Ordnance Disposal Control Detachment. (For details of this training, see Keystone Defender, June 1953.) Arrangements for bomb-disposal training, which is recommended for all Auxiliary police, firemen and wardens, can also be made through Captain Donovan.

ONE OF THE BEST

A LITTLE VILLAGE in Maine sent in a report to the CD Director of Maine which is so good that it has been printed and reprinted in many of the State publications across the country. The Defender thinks that its readers, too, may enjoy this all-out effort!

"I would like to tell you how our CD here is set up. With a population of about 160, we have enrolled in CD 78 able-bodied citizens.

There are 15 aged and sick who will be cared for by the Motor Corps in a raid. We have 2 emergency hospitals, and five first aid stations. These are all marked with CD signs.

We have 4 baby-sitters. We only have four telephones in Somerville. We have a Motor Corps, all women drivers; 17 firemen, a canteen service with 10 workers, a complete police and warden set-up.

We have 17 cars for transportation. Our livestock is: 103 cows, 8 bulls, 4 steers, 15 horses, 16 sheep, 6 goats, 350 hens, 8 pigs, 41 dogs, 62 cats, as of January 15th.

There are 6 bridges (4 wooden, 2 cement), 2 town electric lights, 1 general store, 32 children attend school.

We have a crew of 5 on shelter evacuation rescue, 4 stretcher bearers, 20 in messenger service and communications, 7 vacant farms that can feed about 200. Private homes can sleep 100 in winter, 90 in summer. We have 3 ponds, and about 35 unused wells and springs.

We have 7 first-aid workers and 6 welfare workers. There will be more after instruction is given. We have a supply service of food for citizens and livestock. Mutual aid service to help other towns.

I have 60 sworn in and stickers have been issued to all cars, as have cards and arm bands.

We need a blood bank and many supplies for first aid and fire. But I feel as a small place we are one of the best, if not the best, of our state."

/s/ Oliver R. Hamlin
Director, Somerville Plantation

INDUSTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

THERE ARE FEW tools or machines in Pennsylvania more vulnerable to damage or harder to replace than the skilled human beings who keep the vast industrial output of our State flowing into the resources of the nation.

It is quite possible that even though your factory or plant suffered no actual damage whatever in an enemy attack, you might be forced to close down, if the employees of your company were incapacitated, or their daily life so disrupted that they did not appear for work. It is for this reason that the defense planning of our industries *must* move beyond the gates and fences of their plants.

Industrial Plant Protection Departments have three major responsibilities:

- 1) To foresee possible future events;
- 2) To develop concrete measures to meet those possible conditions;
- 3) To put those measures into a defense plan *well known and understood by every member of the plant.*

Your defense planning must include a careful study as to what jobs within the plant:

- a) Could be omitted, on a temporary basis, if really necessary;
- b) Could be doubled up to use less manpower, less space, less time.

Naturally every job in your plant is important. However, some can be postponed during an emergency, some could be carried out elsewhere, or done in a curtailed manner; others will, of course, remain vital.

It is grim to think that some of your employees may need to be identified; however, since industry will be the enemy's primary target, such is the case. A small amount of preparedness could save you from a tremendous amount of confusion, grief, and difficulty at a future time. Personnel records should include:

Usual work stations, identifying marks, scars, moles, fingerprints, color of hair and eyes, blood type. . . .

If it should happen that your plant were hit and several hundred of your workers were buried under debris or caught in fires, you might have a serious identification problem on your hands. If you had on file detailed identifying information covering all your workers, you can readily see how much your task would be simplified.

Furthermore, either a duplicate set of these records, or a microfilmed or photostated copy, *should be kept in a safe, remote place where it is likely to survive attack.* This cannot be emphasized too strongly. Plant after plant in Germany and Britain learned that lesson too late; law suits, damages, claims, and months of difficulty could be a serious price for ignoring this precaution.

Preparing Your Plant

Every plant must, of course, develop its own defense organization, over and above the usual plant safety and security measures. This should include:

a) *Wardens*

To lead and control workers from the various sections and departments, getting them to shelters quickly, and heading off incipient panic.

b) *Additional Fire Teams*

Because of the danger of fire storms, particularly with an H-bomb, because fire is such a destroyer, and because it is so likely a weapon, additional fire spotters and trained fire-fighters should augment the usual plant fire protection forces.

c) *Rescue teams*

If buildings collapse, no plant can wait for outside help, but must be prepared to extricate its own casualties. Tunnelling, shoring, bracing, and many other skills are needed; teamwork, achieved only by team practice, is imperative if the work is to be done with maximum speed. Eight-men rescue teams, sufficient for 24-hour coverage are necessary insurance for your plant.

d) *Medical Aid teams*

Normal medical facilities must be expanded many times. It is quite likely that medical aid will be blocked off or unable to reach outlying sections of the plant. Teams and units should be developed on every floor, in every building, capable of handling First Aid emergencies of some magnitude. Medical supplies should be scattered well throughout the area, not kept in one central place.

e) *Other types of defense workers*

Messengers
Auxiliary Police
Radiological teams, etc.

All these people must be recruited and trained according to the needs of the individual company.

In order to determine your own personnel needs, certain considerations are important:

- 1) How likely is it that you will be in an attack-area? Are you in a highly industrialized section? Are you in, or near, one of the 70 cities listed by FCDA as most critical?
- 2) What sorts of materials are stored, produced or handled in your operations? Do they increase your risk?
- 3) How large and how scattered are your buildings?
- 4) How much have you gotten together with your local community and with nearby plants and industries, to pool resources, and plan mutual agreements regarding rescue teams, fire equipment, etc.?

In all planning, remember *attacks do not keep to business hours.* Plans must be on a 24-hour basis.

As a starting point, it is suggested that you use 10% of your working force as a basic figure, and train them to serve as a defense nucleus; as plans develop most plants will probably decide to increase the percentage.

Rebuilding Your Force

Supposing you do lose a proportion of your workers. What are you doing NOW so that you could rebuild your force quickly following an attack? Or are you, like most other people, waiting — doing nothing — gambling on the hope that "it won't happen here"?

Have you at least two replacements for each position—especially the more highly skilled ones? It has been said that everyone ought to be able to fill three positions:

- . . . the one he just had
- . . . the one he holds now
- . . . the one he would like to have.

After attack, your prior planning, dealing with curtailment, doubling up of jobs, etc., would immediately come into play, your records would show which jobs *must* be filled, and who you have left to fill them.

Sources of new employees must be considered to replace those who are recalled to military service or whom you may lose by direct attack if this country, like so many before it, becomes a battlefield. You may find such sources not only among retired

(Continued on page 8)

FROM THE PRESS

A CHEERING NOTE comes from the Wall Street Journal, which reports that vulnerability of U. S. factories decreases 4% a year, from industry dispersal. They report that in the past two years four out of five new defense plants (costing \$1,000,000 or more) have been spotted 10 to 20 miles from congested business centers. An "ordinary" hydrogen bomb, according to the Journal's report, "will do minor damage to industrial buildings 11 miles away; substantial buildings should remain standing at five miles." (8/21/53)

* * *

A coast-to-coast survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion reveals only about half the people living in America's largest cities see the distinct likelihood of an atom bomb attack against their particular cities, if there is another war. An additional 24% of big-city dwellers see only a fair chance that their city would be bombed, while 17% say there is not much chance. One out of ten had no opinion on the matter.

Even in New York City, which undoubtedly would be one of the most likely targets of an enemy attack, less than half of all adults questioned (45%) see an A-bomb attack as almost a certainty if war comes.

When asked if they themselves were doing any work in the CD program, the answers were: "Yes—4%; No, but signed up—3%; No—93%."

* * *

The U. S. Coast Guard's civilian auxiliary, which amounts to approximately 13,000 motor boats and yachts in 151 communities along the coastal and inland waters of the nation, have been placed on emergency call for civil defense. This announcement was made by Vice-Admiral Merlin O'Neill, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, early in September.

* * *

CD Directors' attention is called to the fact that valuable specialists who have agreed to help them may exist in their communities.

The Eighth Annual Bomb and Mine Disposal Alumni reunion, made up of several hundred former and present Navy volunteers in that dangerous field, recently pledged that their members would work in their home areas CD as "mine and bomb reconnaissance and recognition experts." Civil Defense officials are urged to make contact with these men through the nearest available Navy channels.

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HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

WHERE SCHOOLS are whole-heartedly interested, their students have proven to be a tremendous asset to Civil Defense—and incidentally, the boys and girls have learned valuable lessons in civic-mindedness.

Throughout many counties in the western part of Pennsylvania, the whole-litter bearer problem has been turned over to the high schools. Their boys have been trained as litter bearers; they learn first aid, they learn how to handle stretchers in difficult terrain, in their shop classes they turn out substantial supplies of well-made litters. This all means a very real addition to the medical resources of the area.

In Oneonta, N. Y., 25 serious high-school boys are learning to fight fires. The youthful CD Emergency Crew is not to be called out except in grave emergencies; meanwhile, however, they are taking exactly the same instruction as is given to adult Fire Auxiliaries. If every school in our Commonwealth had a squad of trained fire-fighters, what a resource this would be!

A third great area in which our football-playing youth can play a useful role, lies in the field of rescue. In Johnson City, N. Y., 20 husky high school students form a Junior CD Rescue Squad, trained in the same 20-week course as their elders.

Not only high schools, but also Scouts, Athletic Leagues, Boys' Clubs and the like, could well give their boys similar training—to the mutual advantage of the boy and the community.

INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 7)

workers, women, or former employees, but also among employees of nearby plants bombed out too badly to resume operations. Agreements along these lines with your neighboring industries might save a great deal of confusion, lost time, and waste motion in a time of chaos.

Summary

This, then, is the type of planning every Personnel Director should be carrying out now. Defense is not merely in the province of the Safety Engineer; the Personnel Director, too, plays an important role, for the skilled human hand and eye are harder to replace than the drill and lathe. In time of trouble, the Personnel Director will need to be able to work closely and quickly with the Defense Director of the plant; only with prior planning can quick adjustment be made to an emergency situation so that production levels can be maintained.

The alternative to present planning is likely to be a remorseful "If only I had . . ."

Regardless of peace talks, or of trouble in the satellites, we face a dangerous, well-armed, and quite possibly a desperate enemy. Don't let's be fooled into thinking we live in anything but a highly explosive world. The industry of Pennsylvania comprises one-fifth the industry of the entire nation. Its output could turn the tide of war. Personnel managers of all our industries should take disaster preparedness seriously, and set up their plans with care.